

THERIOGENOLOGY 2011

please answer the following questions

- 1- How can you handle cases of dystocia in ewe with lateral deviation of head and neck in case of an alive or dead fetus with fully dilated birth way
- 2- Mention the fetal causes of dystocia in cattle , describe your interference when the case is a big dead fetus and the cervix is fully dilated
- 3- Discuss briefly three from the following
 - a- Stages of parturition in mare
 - b- Charters and functions of fetal fluid in cow
 - c- Factors controlling gestation period
 - d- Hydropsy in cattle
- 4- A buffalo cow is presented to at full term with the plug liquid cervix dilated and fetal membranes intact
What's your diagnosis, discuss treatments of the case
- 5- About sex-year old buffalo cow gave birth twice before showing symptoms of parturition 24 hours but no fetal fluid comes out with intermittent colicky pain , it's not possible to find and detect fetus rectally and to reach portiovaginalis
what the possible cause and how to deal with this case

THERIOGENOLOGY 2012

Please answer all the following

1- Give an account on

- a- Anatomical and histological classification of the placenta
- b- Moles
- c- Write short note on the obstetrician must decide during the initial examination which obstetrical procedure to utilize , this decision will be influenced by the vital status of the fetus , discuss the flow pattern of interference in bovine , treatment of uterine torsion in bovine

2- Give brief account on

- a- How to induce parturition in mare causes and treatment of uterine rupture in bovine

3- Give reasons

- a- The birth canal of the mare is better than that in cow
- b- A buffalo with delayed parturition in spite of rupture of fetal sacs has fetid odor , vaginal discharge contains amount of hairs , mention the diagnosis and handling of the case

THERIOGENOLOGY 2013

Please answer all the following questions

1- Define the following

Amniotic plaques - CVR chorial placenta - super fecundation - juvenile pelvis

2- Parturition is initiated in the fetal hypothalamus through stimuli such as placental aging , nutritional failing , uterine restriction to growth and accumulation of waste products , explain

3- Fetal membranes play an important role in dystocia , discuss

4- Inside the uterus , the blood is circulated through the fetus and placenta by the fetal hearth then the calf circulation begin directly after breaking of the umbilical cord and closing of the umbilical arteries and veins , please comment on this circulation before and after the parturition with a diagram is possible

5- Torsion is twisting of the pregnant uterus around the longitudinal axis with or without twisting of the anterior vagina commonly occurring in the later stages of pregnancy or tat parturition , how can you manage such cases

6- A buffalo with history of delayed parturition in spite of rupture of fetal sacs has risen of body temperature , tremors and vaginal discharge , mention the diagnosis , handling of the case and its Sequelle

TherIOGEnoLoGy 2014

Please answer all the following

a- Is early rupture of fetal sacs result in dystocia , discuss fully

b- Select and define the odd word in the following

- a- Zonary placenta – discoidal placenta – placenta vera
- b- Endotheliochorial placenta – hemochorial placenta – adeciduate placenta
- c- Ectopic pregnancy – wandering of the ovum – premature birth pain
- d- breech presentation – poll presentation – transverse presentation
- e- placenta diffuse complete – simple diffuse placenta – simple placenta

3- how can you diagnose and manage a case of dystocia suffering from precervical torsion

4- inside the uterus , the blood is circulated through the fetus and placenta by the fetal hearth and then the calf circulation begins directly after breaking of the umbilical cord and closing of the umbilical arteries and veins , enumerate changes that occur after parturition

5- sometimes we need to synchronize parturition as to coincide with the time of availability of suitable pasture for milk production or skilled assistance , discuss fully how can you apply this protocol

THERIOGENOLOGY 2015

Please answer the following questions

1- define the following terms (definitions only)

- 1- amniotic plaques
- 2- hinny foal
- 3- macerated fetus
- 4- episiotomy
- 5- Hydropsy
- 6- thoracopagus
- 7- superfecundation
- 8- isthmus placenta

2- discuss

- 1- signs of maturity in lambs and kids
- 2- role of the chorion in nourishment of the fetus in the cow
- 3- point of difference between prenatal and post-natal circulation

3- describe

- 1- diagnosis of post cervical uterine torsion in a buffalo cow
- 2- treatment of complete vaginal prolapse in cow

4- how can you deal with a cow suffering from incomplete cervical dilation (first degree) and the fetus is live

Theriogenology 2016

1- Define the following terms

1. Zonary placenta
2. Superfecundation
3. Pseudo-pregnancy
4. Uterine inertia
5. Juvenile pelvic

2- Compare between amniotic fluid and allantoic fluid

3- Summarize the diagnosis of uterine torsion in a buffalo-cow

4- A long standing case of dystocia (48 h) in a pluriparous buffalo-cow presented to your clinic. Vaginal examination revealed dry birth canal, completely dilated cervix and a dead swollen fetus. What is your diagnosis and explain the possible intervention

5- A Holstein-cow suffering from dystocia, presented to your clinic. Vaginal examination showed first degree incomplete cervical dilatation and the fetus was live and suffers from lateral deviation of the head and neck. Explain the possible intervention